

Dutch leaders postpone Israel visit

AMSTERDAM (R) — A diary entry has forced postponement of a visit to Israel by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans van der Broek. The government said yesterday, The Netherlands has criticised Israeli policies in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, but a government spokesman said no official visit planned for next month was off. "Today has been a technical problem with dates," The spokesman told Reuters. "We discussed with the Foreign Office that Israel had told the Netherlands that Prime Minister Lubbers and Foreign Minister van der Broek would not be present during the third week of May. The Foreign Office said the visit was to be rescheduled to May 31, but the time van der Broek would not be available. In February, Defense Minister Willem van Eeden cancelled an official visit to Israel as a signal of Dutch disapproval of Israeli policies in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. A month earlier, Van der Broek summoned the Israeli ambassador to the Hague to urge that Israeli troops show more restraint. The Dutch Labour Party, main opposition to Lubbers' ruling centre-right coalition, had planned to comment on the proposed visit in parliament Wednesday. The visit had earlier drawn criticism from far-left parliamentary groups.

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Ureiqat to serve Arab council

TUNIS (Petra) — The Council of Arab Social Affairs Ministers Tuesday elected Minister of Labour and Social Development Rashid Ureiqat to serve as chairman of the council's executive bureau until December. The bureau includes Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, North and South Yemen.

Nuseibah named head of group at IPU talks

GUATEMALA (Petra) — The Muslim group to the 79th session of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) Tuesday elected head of the Jordanian delegation Hazem Nuseibah as chairman of the group and Parliament Secretary General Hani Kheir as rapporteur. Other members of the Jordanian delegation to the meeting — Sulaiman Al Qudah, Rizq Bataineh and Eduard Khamis — were elected members of a newly-formed committee entrusted with making contacts with other parliamentary delegations to canvass support for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Amman council helps uprising

AMMAN (Petra) — The Greater Amman Municipal Council decided Tuesday to contribute one day's salary of its staff to the Zakat Fund to help the Palestinian uprising.

Arabsat donates funds to uprising

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The Arab Satellite Corporation (Arabsat) general assembly concluded a two-day meeting here Tuesday and decided to contribute the corporation's income for one day to help the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories. The assembly also approved the final account and elected Bahrain, Tunisia, Palestine and South Yemen for provisional membership in the Arabsat board of directors.

Resistance battles Israeli-SLA force

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (R) — Resistance fighters traded rocket and machinegun fire with Israeli troops and their South Lebanon Army (SLA) allies at the edge of Israel's self-declared "security zone" Tuesday, security sources said.

Ershad lifts emergency

DHAKA (R) — Bangladeshi President Hossain Mohammad Ershad lifted the state of emergency imposed last November at the height of an opposition campaign to topple him, state television said Tuesday.

Kuwait, Jordan draw

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Jordan held favourite Kuwait to a scoreless draw Tuesday in the Group B soccer qualifying round of the Asian Cup championship here. The top two teams here will play in Qatar in December. Jordan and Kuwait have three points each from two matches while Malaysia and Japan two each and Pakistan none in the group.

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Israeli troops wound over 40 Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops wounded more than 40 people Tuesday during violent protests in the occupied Gaza Strip hometowns of Palestinians expelled to Lebanon Monday.

Officials at Shifa and Ahli hospitals in Gaza City said they treated 42 Palestinians for wounds from rubber bullets, beatings and tear-gas inhalation.

They said troops shot and wounded a Palestinian, aged 20, in Jabelia refugee camp.

Troops were out in force throughout Gaza and closed Jabelia, Nuseirat and Shati refugee camps to choke off protests in response to the expulsion of eight Palestinians Monday. Five of the expelled Palestinians were from Gaza.

In the occupied West Bank village of Talhuza, the army road blocks set up to road soldiers and trapped a bus carrying soldiers. They hurled stones, slightly

injuring an officer. Troops fired shots and wounded two Palestinians.

The U.S. ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering, accused Israel of using excessive force and denying legal rights in its handling of the uprising.

United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed to Israel to rescind the expulsions and expressed concern the demolition of 14 houses in the West Bank village of Beita would aggravate tension.

The army said troops shot dead three Palestinians Monday night in the West Bank village of Kafra' near Jenin, hometown of two deportees.

In the Nasser neighbourhood of Gaza City, home of expelled Abdul Aziz Odeh, Palestinians burned tyres, erected barricades and raised Palestinian flags.

"It looks like a liberated area," an Arab witness said.

Odeh, a former lecturer at Gaza's Islamic University, has been regarded as spiritual guide of the Islamic Jihad movement.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres defended expulsions as one of the most effective deter-

rents against anti-occupation activists.

"We are not expelling residents. We are only expelling agitators, preachers (of violence) and extremists," Peres told Israel Radio.

Four of the nine members on the Rafah Municipal Council in the Gaza Strip resigned in answer to an appeal by the leadership of the four-month-old Palestinian Council in the occupied areas.

Palestinian sources told Reuters.

An Israeli official said at least three of the councillors, appointed by Israeli authorities, had submitted written resignations.

Israeli generals said the expulsions of the eight Palestinians had so far not ignited the protests expected, but they warned it was still too early to draw conclusions.

Widespread violence followed Israel's last expulsions in January. At least 143 Palestinians and two Israelis have died since the uprising in the occupied territories erupted in December.

Since then, Israel has imprisoned 4,800 Palestinians.

There were also demonstrations in the Zeitoun district outside the house of expelled activist Mohammad Abu Shakra.

The expulsions failed to appease militant Jewish settlers who continued to pelt Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's

(Continued on page 5)

Hijackers release 12 hostages, says demand remains unchanged

LARNACA, Cyprus (Agencies) —

A group of hostages left the commandeeried Kuwaiti airliner at Larnaca airport Tuesday night and the hijackers said they had freed 12 captives.

The hijackers said in a statement they had not given up their demands for freedom for 17 Arab prisoners in Kuwait and would continue their journey.

The statement in Arabic said they had released 10 passengers "as a gesture of goodwill." The other two were Palestinians with Jordanian passports freed "as a gift" to the Palestinian revolution.

"We will continue our journey without giving up our demands for the release of the 17 in Kuwait," the statement added.

The hijackers seized the Boeing 747 eight days ago on a flight to Kuwait from Bangkok.

The 17 Arabs whose freedom they seek are imprisoned in Kuwait after being convicted of bombing offences there.

There was no immediate indication of the fate of the remaining hostages aboard the Kuwait Airways plane, estimated now to number 32.

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Eyewitnesses quoted by news agencies said airport workers were refuelling the plane. Algiers has been mentioned as a possible destination.

A large refuelling truck was parked close to the plane.

The released people, whose number could not be estimated by watching reporters because of the nighttime darkness, were driven away from the Boeing 747 at around 10:25 p.m. (1925 GMT).

Earlier the gunmen had said they do not demand "death shrouds" and "death with glory is more important than life with dishonor."

The gunmen had renewed their demand for fuel. About 40 people apparently remained aboard the jetliner, which the sky pirates said they named "the plane of martyrdom."

The hijackers had killed two passengers Saturday and Monday and had also beaten up hostages to press their demands for fuel.

The plane, seized over the Arabian Sea with 112 people aboard, was initially diverted to Mashhad in northeast Iran.

The freed hostages were taken in three ambulances to Larnaca district hospital, a few kilometres from the airport, for medical checks.

The minister briefed the ambassadors on the outcome of

Municipal, village leaders hail King's stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mayors and chairmen of municipal and village councils in the governorates of Irbid, Karak, Tafleah and Zarqa and in the districts of Ramtha and Koura Tuesday voiced deep appreciation of and pride in Jordan's position towards finding a settlement to the Palestinian problem and the Middle East conflict.

In cables they sent to His Majesty King Hussein, the mayors and municipal and village council chairmen praised the Jordanian position, as spelled out in a memo handed over to U.S. Secretary of George Shultz last week, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said.

Petra quoted the cables as saying that the Jordanian memo contained "honest and clear-cut recommendations over the Palestinian question, which is the cause of all Arabs and Muslims."

The cables also recalled His Majesty the King's untiring efforts to rally the Arab World and referred in particular to the King's successful endeavours towards bolstering Arab solidarity.

Such efforts were crowned with the success of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Amman last November, the cables said.

The King's honourable defence of the rights of the Arab Nation has won the Arabs and Palestinians a true recognition of their

(Continued on page 5)

Crown Prince visits Mashari' village

MASHARI' (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday emphasised the government's interest in meeting the demands of citizens in every part of the Kingdom and called for an immediate study of agricultural marketing problems.

The Crown Prince, speaking at a meeting with citizens in Mashari' in Irbid Governorate, stressed the need for closer cooperation and coordination among all parties concerned to find a speedy solution to problems impeding smooth marketing of agricultural products from outlying regions.

The Crown Prince listened to demands from Mashari' citizens at the meeting, held at the Mashari' Development Unit. The Crown Prince was accompanied

by the governor of Irbid and the president of the Jordan Valley

Authority as well as other senior officials.

Trubilin ends visit, praises Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Republic and President of the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society Nicolai Trubilin Tuesday left Amman at the end of a several day visit to Jordan during which he was received by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and held talks with senior officials.

Trubilin also said that he was leaving Jordan with many positive impressions about Jordan's achievements, including the Al

Jordan urges EC effort to end Israel's repressive measures

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Jordan Monday called on the European Community (EC) to exert efforts and put an end to Israel's repressive measures against the Palestinian people living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

The call was made by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri at a meeting with the EC ambassador accredited to Jordan, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra quoted Masri as saying that the Israeli military authorities' actions against the West Bank village of Beita, where an Israeli girl was killed by a Jewish settler last week, the demolition of Palestinian homes in the town, a siege imposed on the area and the mass arrests of villagers were part of Israel's daily practices directed against the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Masri said Israel's policy of imposing media blackout was designed to conceal from world public opinion the truth about its atrocities, demolition of homes and indiscriminate arrests as well as acts of torture, deportation, starvation and intimidation directed against the Arabs.

The foreign minister appealed to the EC countries to take serious and effective action in cooperation with world organisations and at international forums and in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to put an end to Israel's practices and extend assistance to the Arab people.

The hijackers had killed two passengers Saturday and Monday and had also beaten up hostages to press their demands for fuel.

The plane, seized over the Arabian Sea with 112 people aboard, was initially diverted to Mashhad in northeast Iran.

The freed hostages were taken in three ambulances to Larnaca district hospital, a few kilometres from the airport, for medical checks.

The minister briefed the ambassadors on the outcome of

the Arab people of Palestine are united in their demand for an end to occupation and for freedom," Dudin was quoted as saying by QNA.

Britain also condemned the expulsion and said the action was illegal.

"We unreservedly deplore the deportations of these eight Palestinians and the threat that 12 more will follow," a Foreign Office spokesman told Reuters. Bank and Gaza.

The Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin was quoted by the Qatari News Agency (QNA) as saying the expulsion would only inflame political passions in the region.

"We strongly oppose deportations from the occupied territories," State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters. "We believe that they are counter-productive... and that they only further inflame passions."

Arafat denies Gorbachev urged recognition of Israel

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Tuesday denied reports that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has urged the PLO to recognise Israel.

Arafat also quoted Gorbachev as telling him "the establishment of just and durable peace in the Middle East is one of the priorities of the Soviet policy and to achieve this goal we are prepared to deal actively with all parties who share with us this goal."

"This is not correct. Comrade Gorbachev did not ask me to recognise Israel," Arafat told a press conference during his current visit to Kuwait. The PLO chairman came to Kuwait after talks in Moscow.

"What Gorbachev precisely said is that the Palestinian people are entitled to the same right of self-determination and statehood as the Israelis," he said.

Arafat added: "I swear to God he did not ask the PLO to recognise Israel."

Arafat said Gorbachev gave his assurances that the Soviet Union was "relentlessly working towards a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement whereby the Palestinian people enjoy the right of self-determination and statehood as the Israelis," he said.

Differing accounts from the PLO and Moscow of what Gorbachev told Arafat have highlighted a Soviet desire to project a new image in the region, political analysts say.

According to the Soviet news agency TASS, Gorbachev, who has stepped up informal contacts with Israel after a 20-year diplomatic break, had this message

(Continued on page 5)

It was apparent backing for a Saudi decision to limit the number of Iranians during the upcoming pilgrimage season to avert a repeat of last year's clashes with Saudi security that led to the death of more than 400 people, mainly Iranians.

The Palestinian uprising in the Israeli occupied territories, the Islamic meeting saluted "the heroic national uprising of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation and defence of their inalienable national rights."

The communiqué also expressed the summit's deep concern over the protracted Iran-Iraq war. It called for immediate cessation of hostilities, in conformity with U.S. Security Council Resolution 598, for a settlement of "all outstanding problems between the two neighbouring Muslim countries."

The communiqué described last year's rioting by Iranian pilgrims at Mecca as "saddening and

dangerous events" and expressed "full understanding and support for the measures taken by Saudi Arabia to ensure the sanctity of the holy places and protection of the pilgrims."

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The United States, arguing that domestic law superseded international obligations, has refused to go to arbitration and declined to appear at the World Court.

The United Nations invited the PLO to establish an observer mission in 1974 and its representatives routinely participate in meetings, but without voting rights.

There are signs of a further rapprochement of the sides' positions on a number of outstanding issues," said Yuri Nazarkin, the chief Soviet delegate to the 40th Geneva conference on disarmament.

In a speech to the conference, Nazarkin said he did not want to go into details. "I would only like to confirm that the Soviet side continues to consider real the possibility of elaborating a mutually acceptable agreement by the time of the summit and is ready to work in this direction."

Committee on AIDS reviews ways for public awareness

AMMAN (J.T.) — A national committee charged with taking measures for combating AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) held its first meeting at the Health Ministry in Amman Tuesday and reviewed measures for spreading information on the killer disease to the public.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh attended part of the meeting and said that combating the disease should not be the sole responsibility of the Health Ministry, "it requires efforts by both public and private sectors."

The committee members saw a documentary film on AIDS and decided that the film be screened by Jordan Television for the benefit of the public.

The committee, set up by the Health Ministry, comprises representatives of the Ministries of Education, Interior, Information, Higher Education and Awqaf and Islamic Affairs as well as the Public Security Department, the

Jordanian Press Association, the Bar Association, the General Union of Voluntary Societies and the General Federation of Jordanian Women.

Also on Tuesday Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh met in his office with Mr. Sture Korpi a specialist on social affairs employed by the Swedish government, who will take part in a seminar on child health care and rehabilitation of the handicapped will attend the seminar and will hold talks with Jordanian specialists and officials.

Workshops and other contacts will be organised during the week and on Saturday a press conference will be arranged to present the results of the meetings.

The seminar is organised in cooperation with the Swedish embassy in Amman, the Swedish Organisation for Individual Relief and the Radda Barnen Institute of Child Health Care and Development.

Fragmentation of land holdings, fluctuation of rainfall hurt agricultural production

AMMAN — A lecture delivered at the University of Jordan shed light on the causes for poor agricultural production in the Kingdom and the ensuing migration of people from rural to urban regions.

Dr. Nasim Ibrahim from the Faculty of Agriculture told his audience that fragmentation of land holdings and the fluctuation of rainfall remain the main underlying causes for this result.

Soil erosion, mismanagement of land, and difficulties encountered in marketing products are also important factors for failure,

Dr. Ibrahim said. He said that the frustration of farmers has led to enormous social and economic problems in rural regions and prompted farmers to abandon their lands in many cases.

According to Dr. Ibrahim, small land holdings are getting smaller all the time due to inheritance or sale of part of the land. But he said between 1973 and 1986 the number of fragmentation cases exceeded those of unification.

The shrinking of land holdings, Dr. Ibrahim said, led to a decline in production.

tural land has increased during this period by at least 2.3 million dunums.

Dr. Ibrahim said that against the fragmentation process of land holdings there have been unification of two or more adjoining pieces of land by owners of land for joint ventures or sale of land.

But he said between 1973 and 1986 the number of fragmentation cases exceeded those of unification.

These resources are now exploited in agriculture in general, and in the production of wheat in particular, Baz said in his lecture.

He said this technique is being applied in many parts of America, Africa and Australia.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan last October opened a meeting at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to review work of a Norwegian company employed to conduct remote sensing in the exploration of underground water resources in Wadi Araba region.



Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh attends the first meeting of the committee on AIDS in Amman Tuesday

Expert discusses remote sensing techniques

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Remote sensing techniques can be used in the process of prospecting for underground water in Jordan, according to Dr. Farouk Al Baz, director of the Remote Sensing Centre at Boston University in the United States.

Baz, in a lecture delivered at the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), said that remote sensing techniques were applied successfully in the Western Desert regions of Egypt resulting in the discovery of huge water resources.

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AOSM starts meeting on standardisation projects

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The executive bureau of the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) opened a three-day meeting in Amman Tuesday to discuss a number of standardisation projects common to all Arab countries, and to prepare for a general AOSM meeting to be held in Amman in October 1988.

Delegates from Palestine, Qatar and Kuwait are taking part in the bureau meeting which will also discuss the publication of a guidebook for AOSM as prepared by the organisation's technical committee.

The meeting will also review activities and programmes to be carried out by AOSM during 1988.

The Amman based AOSM was founded in 1968 to unify technical terms and standard specifications for products.

It has 23 technical committees and runs an Arab Centre for Information and Documentation.

It also assists in the establishment of national bodies and collaborates with international standards activities.

Seminar calls for Arab Linguistics Society

IRBID (J.T.) — A seminar on linguistics held at Yarmouk University is recommending that an Arab Linguistics Society be established and have its headquarters at Yarmouk University in Egypt and briefed them on Yarmouk University's development and future plans.

The visit coincided with the opening of a seminar at Yarmouk University on the development of educational systems in Jordan.

Three professors at the Faculty of Arts spoke at the seminar.

Arab federation discusses agricultural development

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan took part in a four-day conference by Arab Federations of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture which ended in Damascus Monday evening.

The president of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and a large delegation from the private sector attended the meetings, which focused mainly on means of promoting agricultural development in the Arab World.

The conference urged Arab countries to carry out series of joint industrial projects based on agricultural production and animal husbandry.

It called for the introduction of improved seeds, the use of ferti-

lisers, pesticides and large scale cultivation, employing modern equipment for the sake of increasing food production and ensuring food security for the Arab World.

The conference called for joint Arab ventures and the application of resolutions adopted by the Arab Common Market with regard to import and export operations, urged Arab states to open their markets for food imports from other Arab countries and to give such commodities priority over foreign products.

"Ample incentives should be created for farmers to increase output and stem migration of people from rural to urban regions," the conference said.

Jordanian team discusses educational cooperation in Tunisia

TUNIS (Petra) — A Jordanian educational delegation visiting Tunisia met with the Tunisian Minister of Education Al Hadi Khalil to discuss educational cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia.

The delegation leader Khaled Al Sheikh presented a briefing on the educational system and Jordan's experience in education.

During the meeting, talks also centred on means of benefiting both countries from each other's experience in educational fields.

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erations, urged Arab states to open

The *Jordan Times* intends, over the next few weeks, to serialise the book, *Notes on Village Architecture in Jordan*, by Ammar Khammash. Khammash's book was part of the requirement for his Bachelor degree from the University of Southwestern Louisiana. Photos and sketches appearing with these articles were first exhibited at Southwestern in March 1986. The publication of the book was funded by The Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, Amman. It is being reprinted with permission.

AS EXPRESSED in the title of this publication, the term "notes" is meant to explain the roughness, freshness and naivete of the substance of the text. This book, work, publication, journal, or collection of notes first started as a catalog — another possible description — for the exhibition *Village Architecture in Jordan* which opened at the University Art Museum, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana, on March 8, 1986, one month before the text was finally on its way to the printer. Even before I became aware of the lapse which would occur between the opening of the show and the production of *Notes on Village Architecture in Jordan*, I had had the hope that the publication would be able to stand on its own, relatively independent of the exhibition.

The aim of this work is to report a preliminary sketch of Jordan's rural living environments. Included are notes that were taken between January and August, 1985, when I travelled to and lived in the sites presented here, and the impressions that I had been gathering for the preceding ten years. What this work offers is unpolished data, for rapid change is effacing the traditional environment with an alarming swiftness that leaves no time for analogy or for refinement of information. For the time being I feel I am on a rescue mission, at least collecting as many impressions as possible before the real thing disappears.

Besides my early attachment to the Jordanian rural environment in general, having been born and raised in Amman contributed to my desire to explore the countryside. In searching for the Jordan of the last century, I started to see Amman as a collage of playful architecture of eclectic nature.

Although it is a pleasant place to live, it does not offer the traditional living environments that once exhibited a more harmonious homogeneity. Viewing the architecture of Amman (as is the case with most modern cities) is like trying to read a paper printed in 20 different languages; the repeated use of stone, admittedly a unifying element in the city's architecture, is like using one colour of ink to print this multi-language paper.

Because I do not believe in isolating architecture as an abstract phenomenon existing for and as a result of itself, I have included in this work as much as I

Ammar Khammash

Background

The beginning of this century witnessed great changes in the West. Of all the results of the Industrial Revolution, advanced transportation had the most dramatic effect on lands east of the Mediterranean. Not only did it bring its own products, but it also brought the people who exercised a jurisdiction which, in contrast with the late Ottoman period, was rather strict. It introduced a state of relative stability in the area, a stability that was like rainfall on a desert full of seeds. The result was a boom in construction and a rise in population fostered by the arrival of modern medicine. This construction boom, 1890-1920, was reinforced by the arrival of the

When sun rays infiltrated and nature provided the noise

Chechens and the Circassians. By 1930, Jordan was spotted with hundreds of living villages, mainly on the mountains and plateaus east of the Jordan Valley, within a linear strip of land 40 kilometres from west to east and 250 kilometres from the Yarmuk River to Wadi Musa. Among all the sites, whether reconstructed or continuous, the most fortunate was the city of Salt which experienced a major transformation from a farming village to a market town, a phenomenon reflected in the type of dwellings that had been introduced to the city by the turn of the century.

Most settlements, if not all of them, appeared or reappeared on old sites that provided nearby water, springs, water cisterns that were still functioning, piles of cut stones from old structures, parts of older structures that were usable, arable land and caves that gave shelter while houses were built. All these sites had perfect living conditions. They were environments that resulted in visible architectural achievements which, in case of war, would become targets. Unlike subterranean temporary cave dwellings, any above-ground form of settlement was vulnerable to occasional destruction. Throughout the history of the region caves were the "bulbs" of human existence, while above-ground architecture was like flowers on the mountains which, when eaten by the goats, bloomed again in subsequent springtimes.

In the past, people of Jordan

issues the zoning ordinances, the codes, and the aesthetics of an architecture that is most appropriate on that specific site.

Traditionally people did not create an architecture of unlimited fantasy; the decisions were often not theirs at all, but the environment's. It dictated to them and educated them while they remained humble, looking to their instructor with fear and respect. Fear of its climate that, each year, caused the feeble to fail, and respect of its willingness to give.

Sites were the architecture and the architects; the villages were their works, built by the toil of men and women.

Ma'in

The site

The western edge of the Balqa plateau rises slightly before it drops steeply into the Jordan Valley, and on one of the highest hills that form this edge sits the village of Ma'in. The land between Ma'in and the northern end of the Dead Sea is extremely rough and composed of a series of small steep valleys running mostly east to west, and strips of cliffs and escarpments. The site of Ma'in has an altitude of 800 metres; 12 kilometres to the west is the Dead Sea at minus 400 metres — a difference in altitude that explains the nature of the land between.

Seven kilometres southwest of the well-known town of Madaba, Ma'in is historically valuable as an area rich in mosaic floors from the fifth century A.D. From the pottery samples gathered from Ma'in, evidence of earlier occupations of the site dates the original site attraction as early as the eighth century B.C.

The village

Only small segments of Ma'in's traditional neighbourhoods are still in use. Most of the old houses were demolished or abandoned in the wake of modern construction. In the highest part of the village the first houses were built by the Christian Haddadin family before the end of the 19th century. The rest of Ma'in is composed of mostly new structures that set the direction of growth towards the west. The majority of the population is Muslim from the Awazem

tribe whose present-day family name, Abu-Windi, is derived from one of their important figures. A few new houses are coming up on the way to Madaba, some distance from the village.

On the highest level of the village, foundations for the houses have been dug into the hill so that the buildings rest on rock-bed. The more houses dug, the higher the excavated earth piled up between them. This results in some of the houses having up to half their height underground. One advantage of this situation, other than efficient thermal insulation, which I doubt was an issue for the builders, is easy access to the roof which may be reached by a small ramp, the *hammam*, located at the back of the house.

The *hammam* is wide enough to allow large amounts of grain and hay to be brought to the top of the house and then fed into special storage bins through small openings in the ceiling.

One of the most interesting aspects of the architecture of this village is the use of antiquities. It takes a while to realise that almost every house has parts of old structures used either intentionally in an appropriate way or just treated like any other rough-hewn stone. One wall has the busts of two figures placed in the upper courses. These statues, called by the villagers the "king" and the "queen," are made of marble which was probably imported.

Attention is given to the details of the figures' costumes; their heads are missing. In cases where antiquities are used as sills for the doors, it is not only because of their esthetic value, but also because of their length which can span the distance without the need for an arch. If a stone has a relief of a cross (most of these antiquities are of the Byzantine period) it would have been intentionally placed on top of the door. Other crosses were chiseled by the builders when these houses were built. For some reason capitals with elaborate ornamentation did not impress the local "architects." One such capital is used in a wall with its ornamented perimeter embedded and its flat top facing the viewer.

Courtyards

The upper neighbourhood is an interesting example of a complex organised around a courtyard.

What makes this complex worthy of consideration is the variety of building techniques that it displays. (I usually use the way in which roofs are constructed as a key to determine and divide structures into different types.)

This part of Ma'in offers four types of structures: the typical Jordanian rectangular house with arches carrying the ceiling; square rooms with cross vaults; a stable with a barrel vault; and rooms of the 1930s, with steel "I" beams.

The courtyard is surrounded with different structures that show by their juxtapositioning the evolution and gradual growth of this complex. The yard itself is subdivided into three smaller parts by walls of a man's height, with only two gateways at the southern side of this complex, each as high as the houses. From the overlapping of roofs the older structures can be identified; their exterior walls often seem to penetrate the newer structures and become part of their interior finish.

In this case the older structures are the biggest houses, each constructed with two huge arches inside. These houses, placed facing each other on the eastern and the western sides of the courtyard, represent the model for the Ma'in house. Connecting the two houses are three square rooms on the northern side of the complex. These rooms are easily seen as having been added later but still around the beginning of this century. On their exterior a staircase leading to the roof is incorporated in a skillful manner which, with the way the ceilings are spanned in cross vaults, suggests that the builders were specialised professionals most likely from the West Bank. Cross-vaulted ceilings are rare in Jordanian villages; they are more likely to be found in some of the villages of the north. The one structure with a barrel vault is a stable; its location, not being part of the perimeter of the courtyard and more towards the inside, suggests that it was added later. This does not always mean that there was a time lapse between the older structure and the newer one; an addition might have been put up days after the construction of the main building. These spaces with low barrel vaulting and of relatively small size, 3x4, by 5x6 metres, are found in many villages all over Jordan and are normally used to shelter animals.

The house

In the courtyard one house, even with its roof partially destroyed, is well kept with all of its interior parts intact. The interior is painted in a bright green that makes it unforgettable. The entrance is a simple rectangle with a square opening above it; these are the only two openings that the house had before part of its roof fell.

The front wall, where the door is, has an unusual shape. It gains height towards the middle above the door; thus, instead of being a rectangular elevation as usual, its upper edge takes the shape of an arch reflecting the shape of the two interior arches which support the roof.

The interiors of the Ma'in houses may be seen as very similar to those of Hmud. During my stay in Ma'in I often felt the connection between Ma'in and Hmud is most strongly supported by the similarity of the interiors of the houses in both villages. This notion was ultimately supported when I was told by Abu Josefa Haddadin that he owns land in Hmud. Also supporting the ties between these two villages, even though they are separated by 50 kilometres and the deep Wadi el Mujib, is the fact that they are both Christian.

As in Hmud, the interior of Ma'in houses are rich in their wheat storage bins. The most obvious similarity is in the large piece of combined bins called, in both Hmud and Ma'in, *sandug*.

The *sandug* of Ma'in house has fewer decorations (abstractions of plant forms); it exhibits, instead, a large botonee cross in relief on the front of the bin. While some interiors have no ornamentation, the placement of the *sandug* in the house with the green interior creates a unique situation. It is

placed under the second arch of the house. Total separation is achieved by the fact that the *sandug* has an addition on top of the bins that doubles its height. This addition consists of cabinets for storing woven items and bedding; one of them is called "mitwa," derived from an Arabic verb that means "to fold." Only one opening large enough to accommodate the human body allows access to the space behind this mud unit; there one experiences a strange space. This 2-metre wide, 10-metre long space is dark and finished with unpainted mud plaster. It provides room for large amounts of hay and for general storage.

In other houses, such as that of Toufig Stein Haddadin, lengths of white fabric with lace-work at the bottom are used as curtains to conceal the storage spaces. This house is relatively small but well kept with a proper domestic interior that is still in use. It was built in the 1900s by Toufig's grandfather, Ibraheem Hanna Haddadin.

People and economy

Besides the Christian family Haddadin, the Abu Windi family, also known as Al Awazem or Al Awazem, came originally from "Hanada, west of Ma'in." There is also a minority of people of different origin who traditionally lived in the village — the Kiswani family from Bayt Eksa in Palestine.

Their costume was Palestinian; they did not change it. ... I used to carry Awwad to Sabika Al Kiswani to breast feed him when I got sick. During the Turkish war we learned embroidery ... when I was a young girl I learned from them."

The old ladies of Ma'in, as in many other villages, are often tattooed on their hands and chins. "Gypsy people used to come and do it for us in return for wheat, flour, or money." The men wore their hair long. "The Arabs used to have braids till the late 1930s. We Christians used to have them also so we were not distinguished."

The inhabitants of Ma'in, as in traded with bigger towns and cities. They sold their sesame crop in Karak, and they bought silver jewellery in Karak, and they bought the clay for making pottery in Es Salt. Also in Es Salt they bought oakwood bark used to dye leather red. Abu Josefa traded grain for oranges in Palestine.

Agriculture in Ma'in is totally based on dry farming. Crops such as lentil, chick pea, sesame, corn, and other types of grain for animals have been grown in the fertile land around the village. No trees were cultivated until the 1930s, except for some figs and pomegranates that grow near a stream west of Ma'in called Uyyon Eth-Theeb. Nowadays olive trees and grapevines are found in the fields surrounding the village.

The raising of livestock has contributed to the economy of Ma'in. The families who owned sheep or goats used to leave the village in March looking for green pasture lands. Livestock was a great responsibility. The animals were well cared for, many of the people's activities being determined by the needs of their herds.

The herders lived a nomadic life in the spring. They carried water in goat skin containers from the Zerga stream six kilometres south of Ma'in, as it was necessary to water the animals after the underground cisterns had been depleted.

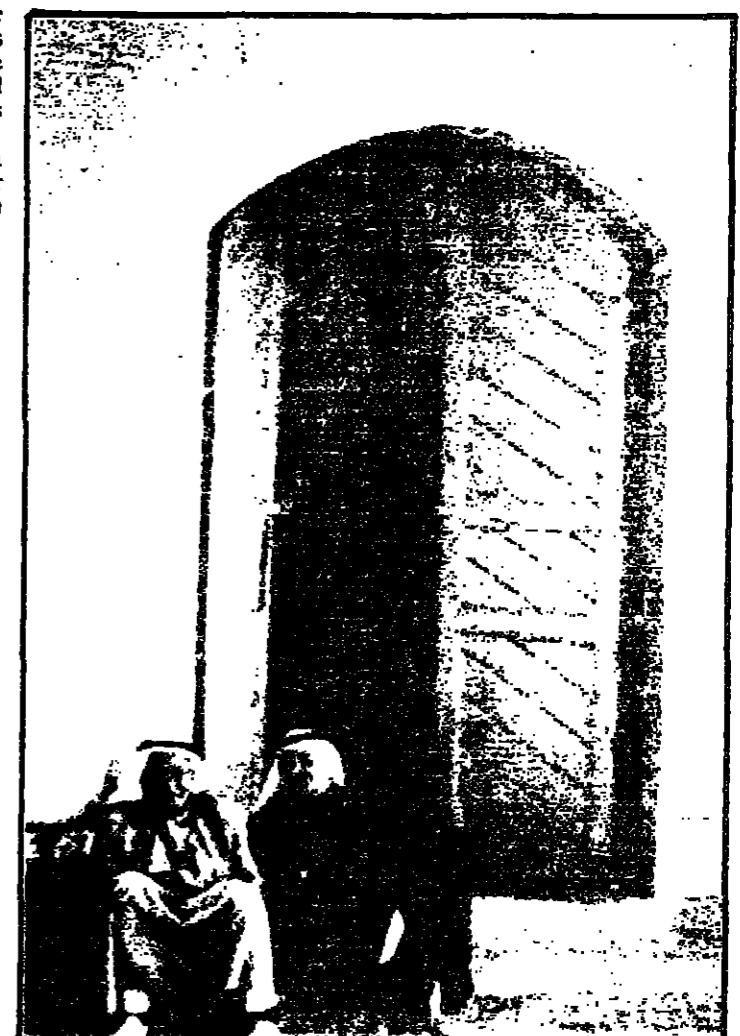
In summer the women of the village would weave their own rags on ground looms. Weaving was done on the roofs, in the courtyards or in the streets.



The house of Abu Hani Freyhat in Kufranje (this house no longer exists).



Interior of a fellah house in Kherbet Al Wahadneh.



Men of Ma'in chat in front of a shop.

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Israel's 'easy' option

ISRAEL's expulsion of eight more Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza is yet another indication of the underlying truth that the Zionist state is turning further away from coming to terms with the reality of the situation in the occupied territories. What is Israel trying to prove? That it has the might and power to identify the leaders of the Palestinian uprising and is exercising the easy option of expelling them? Granted the Israeli army and its tentacles are capable of reaching the Palestinians in any corner of the West Bank or Gaza, the paramount question remains: Will expulsions solve the Zionist state's problems? Unless of course it expels all of the 1.5 million Palestinians living in the occupied territories. Short of that, there is no doubt that new leaders will continue to spring up from the Palestinian ranks and maintain the momentum of the struggle against occupation and advance the quest for liberation.

It is indeed ironic that the Jews, who for thousands of years agonised over the "promised land," cannot understand or appreciate the Palestinian struggle and realise that their major problem is caused by the continued denial to a people of their legitimate national rights in their land. The brutal policies of beatings, shootings and expulsions will only radicalise the position of the new leaders taking over from those expelled.

It is another paradox that Israel, which has been calling for some time now for talks with Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza for realisation of an "autonomous identity" for the occupied territories, is bent on a course that deprives itself of the party with whom it wants to negotiate. One wonders which Palestinians does Israel have in mind when calling for negotiations. The dead, the detained, the disabled, or perhaps, the expelled leaders? Or perhaps, Israel hopes to have its terrorist leaders — Meir Kahane and Ariel Sharon included — represent the Palestinians in the so-called negotiations.

We do not have to remind the international community, the U.S. in particular, of the implications of the latest Israeli move: or that mere words of condemnation of Israeli practices were never enough to dissuade the Zionist state from pursuing its designs in the region. But, we hope that Monday's expulsions, which came in less than a week after the U.S. tried a new hand in its approach to Arab leaders in efforts for peace, should erase the last trace of doubt in the American mind that Israel never wanted just peace nor does it want any now.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Mideast activity

THERE are increasing possibilities that the Middle East region will witness intensified diplomatic activity towards the end of this month including another tour of the region by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and a similar one by the Soviet foreign minister. These moves clearly indicate that the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine problem are back on the list of priorities for the superpowers and the rest of the world community. It is natural, therefore, to call for concerted efforts on the part of the Arab World, specially as the Arabs now enjoy a great measure of understanding and consensus on dealing with the issues confronting the Arab Nation. There is need for the Arabs to unify their steps and their stands with regard to any of the superpower initiatives for ending the conflict in our region, based on the six-point document which King Hussein handed to the American secretary of state. These call for a total Israel withdrawal from Arab territories, emphasises the principle of inadmissibility of occupying other territories by force, and the settlement of the Palestine problem. Unless the basic requirements of peace are heeded by Israel there can never be any durable and just settlement in this region.

Al Dustour: Israel deports Palestinians

THE Israeli authorities, in another show of disregard to U.N. principles and resolutions, have deported eight Arab citizens from their homeland because they were resisting occupation. This move is clearly a violation of human rights and in contradiction of the fourth article of the Geneva Convention. The Israelis who have been continually violating international laws are encouraged in their actions by continued American support and U.S. protection against international condemnation and sanctions. The Israelis are in fact going ahead with more violations relying on their strategic alliance with the United States which does not lift a finger in an attempt to force Israel to desist from committing such acts. We consider such actions which are marked by arrogance as another manifestation of Israel's bankruptcy in quelling the Arab revolt and putting down the uprising that has been raging for the past four months. This deportation policy which in the past failed to achieve any result is being adopted once again by the Zionist rulers as a means for evacuating the Palestinian territory. The deportation coincided with the Arab League's announcement of an emergency summit to be held in Algiers in June, something which indicates Israel's total disregard to the Arab Nation and its decisions and future plans. We condemn this form of terrorist activity and urge the U.N. Security Council members to act promptly and end such Israeli atrocities.

Sawt Al Shab: Total support for the King

THE Jordanian document handed to the U.S. secretary of state contained Jordan's firm stand and the Arab Nation's principles for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. This firm stand had been supported by the Palestinian deputies at the Lower House of Parliament who voiced their backing for the King's endeavours and continued efforts to bring about peace and to help the Palestinians regain their rights and their usurped homes. The King's stand was backed by representatives of the masses in Irbid whose municipal councils sent cables to the King displaying total support for the monarch's moves towards peace. In fact the King is acting on the basis of Arab consensus and agreement reached at the Amman Arab summit meeting and exerting efforts worldwide towards ending the Middle East conflict and regaining the rights of the Palestinian people. Indeed the principles contained in the six-point document exactly reflect the spirit and the message of the Arab summit and its resolutions with regard to the establishment of a durable peace.

The impact of the government spending programme

By Nayef S. Zubi

In this article, the impact of the specific components of latest government spending programme will be discussed. These components are:

First, a programme for public works that focuses upon building schools, health centres, and government buildings. The programme also calls for supporting moderate and low-income housing. It calls for making available loanable funds to specific economic sectors.

Second, a government spending programme of JD 25 million, of which 60 per cent would essentially underwrite bad investment decisions on the part of the Post Office Savings Fund (POSF), and on the part of Jordan's Fertiliser Industrial Company (JFIC). The other 40 per cent will be directed to pay for land bought from public works.

Third, a programme for restructuring the activities of investment banking and money changers.

Fourth, a programme to attract foreign capital and foreign currency deposits.

Fifth, establishing a reinsurance company.

Sixth, a policy towards floating interest rates.

Seventh, reducing income taxes on revenues from renting houses and cutting water and electricity rates.

The bail-out of POSF and JFIC

The government intends to bail-out the Post Office Savings Fund (POSF) and the "small investors" in the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company (JFIC) for their depressed investments.

Underwriting bad investment decisions on the part of the POSF and on the part of investors in the JFIC, using the Social Security Fund, is an outright transfer payment. Taking from Tawfiq and giving to Abdulla does not increase wealth, it might destroy the incentive to create it. While the decision might be good politics, it is bad economics. The income effect of this mode of financing will tend to cancel out. The recipient of the bail-out — investors in POSF and JFIC — incremental spending will tend to cancel out with those who are supposed to pay for it — current and future taxpayers.

The argument one hears in some circles that this spending will be paid for, not through tax or debt or printing money, but through foreign aid, and, as such, has no effect on the incentive structure is fallacious. The economic problem is a choice problem. There is no economic problem if resources are not scarce. The resources the government spends come at the economy's best alternative. One is hard put to believe that bailing out failure and shoring off bad investment decisions is the economy's best alternative. There is always an opportunity cost for any action, and

that opportunity cost is the relevant variable.

The story of a dropout from a business college who inherited a fortune later and donated \$1 million to his alma mater university on the condition that his donation is not to be allocated to the business college budget, well indicates that he deserves to be a business school dropout.

Payment for earlier land purchases

The other spending programme is paying for land appropriated by the government. There is no point stressing that the landowner should be compensated at the ongoing market price at the time of the transaction. The compensation should also include appropriate return for the period his funds were withheld. This, however, does not address the economics of appropriating such land as a factor of production. That requires knowledge of government projects these lands were intended to serve.

Public work on schooling, health centres, and government buildings

The government spending on schooling and health centres could positively effect output but with some qualification. Of these qualifications are the following:

a) the government activity does not replace private sector-intended activities. The size of the government in these two areas indicate that this need not be the case;

b) the government is at least as efficient as the private sector — not only the government pays market prices for factors of production and goods and services, it should be as cost-efficient as the private sector;

c) while many would doubt the efficiency of the government spending programme, there are other issues involved in the activities of government in these two areas — public schooling and health centres. Preparing enlightened and healthy citizens is a standard argument that is usually made.

In sum, this government programme would have qualified, positive results.

Government loan programmes

The impact of providing loans to housing and specialised lending agencies (i.e., the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) and the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB), etc.) also depends on a few factors, to be enumerated below.

First, the different government-supplied credit programmes

Drawing up the boundaries?

By Marie Colvin

FOR many Palestinians, Israel's attempt to close the occupied territories on Land Day had an unintentional, but wholly welcome, effect.

"Israel has drawn the borders of the Palestinian independent state," said Mubarak Awad, one of the leaders of the revolt. "We Palestinians always knew it was there, but Israelis could pretend the West Bank and Gaza were part of Israel. Now we both agree. The next step for us is to set up a parallel government."

Israel took this unprecedented action in an effort to prevent demonstrations on March 30, which was Land Day, when Palestinians traditionally protest against the seizure of their land by Israel.

For three days, soldiers manned checkpoints along the length of the boundary between Israel proper and the occupied territories to keep West Bank and Gaza residents on their side of the line and journalists out.

But the restrictions did little other than make the job of the media more difficult. On March 30 itself, four Palestinians died and 50 were injured in clashes with soldiers — making it one of the bloodiest days yet in the five months of the uprising.

Violence like this has become commonplace. What made that week's demonstrations so significant was one indisputable fact: Israel has never before had to seal off the occupied territories. For 20 years, Israel has worked to erase the Green Line which separates the West Bank and Gaza from the Israel which existed before the 1967 war. The Green Line does not appear on tourist maps, nor are there road signs or boundary markers.

Most Israelis knew full well how the move would be interpreted by the Palestinians and the outside world. Liberals opposed it as a step towards apartheid, while Jewish settlers in the occupied territories, members of the hardline right who believe in Eretz Israel, or Greater Israel, feared that it was a foolish acceptance that the territories were not part of Israel.

Across the West Bank, there was no sign that the Palestinians were prepared to submit to Israeli pressure. It evaded the ban to visit the village of Aqaba, the city of Nablus and the refugee camp of Balata. In each place people seemed to be preparing for a long siege.

Almost all shops were closed and the roads were empty. But wherever the army was present there was resistance and violence.

On March 31, when Israeli radio was reporting everything quiet on the West Bank, at Halhoul near Hebron, black smoke billowed from tyres burning on the roadside. A teenager ran behind the barricades. A rock smashed through the car window, shattering the glass and hitting me in the face. It was one of dozens of such incidents that was dissipating.

Gandhi, 43, retains the openness which impressed people when he suddenly came to power in early November 1984, after Sikh extremists assassinated his mother Indira Gandhi. In the intervening years, he has slipped from the pinnacle on which India and the world put him because he has failed to hold a stable government together and to overcome India's great resistance to change.

Until the end of 1989

He has until the end of next

The lessons of hate

By Flora Lewis

THE tension and the harshness of vocabulary appear higher than ever in Israel. But that isn't exactly so. It is an impression nourished by the foolish assumption that the status quo could go on indefinitely, that if it didn't heal wounds, time would blunt the urge to violence and restore quiescence.

Israel will celebrate its 40th anniversary next month. There have been five Arab-Israeli wars in that time, and countless exchanges of fierce insult. The state was begun in desperate exhilaration, with a sense of noble mission not only for itself but as a fount of humane values for the world after the horrors of World War II.

David Ben-Gurion, who took the decision to proclaim independence and became the first prime minister, told me then of his belief that "Israel contains seeds of cultural and spiritual values which, if they flourish, must benefit all peoples."

And he said: "Israel will be a democratic country; it cannot exist at all without a democratic regime, without valuing humanity and freedom, without a sense of responsibility and an awareness of mission..." He could not contemplate his country's future without assuming peace with its neighbours.

In June will come the 21st anniversary of the 1967 war, which was the watershed both within Israel and for its image in the West. It was a frightening time, for there was no assurance

ly not born in 1967, began to throw rocks and firebombs on their own.

Secretary of State George Shultz has again taken to hopping courageously around the region, trying to show that something diplomatic is going on, concealing an inevitable frustration. But he hasn't gotten anywhere except to demonstrate the good judgement of Yehoshafat Harkabi, a former Israeli intelligence director who has understood what locates real

ly means.

He wrote recently in Ha'aretz: "Israel is a candidate for inclusion in Barbara Tuchman's 'March of Folly' as a country working against its own best interests, a looking-glass world in which political positions that subvert the country's continued survival are called patriotic. The Arabs are not unaware of this. The main change in the Arabs' attitude towards us — a dangerous change indeed — is that they've ceased to consider Israel a wise country."

"Israel still can, I think, achieve peace, albeit at a steeper price than formerly. But the longer such a settlement is put off, the worse our situation will grow, until we find ourselves facing an absolutely hopeless tangle."

Roles have been reversed now. The leader of Israel is a rejector. Tel Aviv's mission is just to dig in, offering nothing. The two sides have learned from each other, the better to hate. The rest is as it was, minus the vision. The New York Times.

Gandhi renews his promise of reform

India's prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, talks about his plans to tackle his country's problems in an interview with John Elliott and Geoffrey Owen.

NEW DELHI — Rajiv Gandhi, India's hard-pressed prime minister, exudes confidence and enthusiasm. With a personal style which betrays no strain or depression after the political traumas of the past year, he seems determined not to be diverted from his chosen path of reforming India's over-protected and over-regulated economy.

"We are very clear, there is no change in thinking," he declared during an interview in New Delhi's Parliament House. He dismisses last year's problems, which included personal charges of corruption and a revolt by some senior ministers, as "raw politics." But he recognises that another dose of reform is needed and a reaffirmation of policy is needed to pick up the momentum that was dissipating.

Gandhi, 43, retains the openness which impressed people when he suddenly came to power in early November 1984, after Sikh extremists assassinated his mother Indira Gandhi. In the intervening years, he has slipped from the pinnacle on which India and the world put him because he has failed to hold a stable government together and to overcome India's great resistance to change.

Until the end of 1989

He has until the end of next

He is critical of industrialists for their reluctance to face competition. When they are given licences for a certain line of production, he says, they want assurances of profitability, but "that's not responsible for whether they are successful or not."

The next target is agriculture, which Gandhi says has been identified as a major weakness by the Planning Commission in its recent mid-term review of the country's seventh five-year plan.

Gandhi seems unlikely to be able to have as dramatic an impact on agriculture as he had on industry in his first couple of years. "We need better utilisation of what we have already invested in. Our investment in irrigation is wasted to a very high degree. We have got an obsession for big things."

Reform of the public sector is a central theme. "We can't continue subsidising non-essential areas in the public sector." He wants government intervention to be more flexible, investing in new areas, like biotechnology, and moving out of activities where it is no longer needed. He points to the access which has been provided for the private sector in defence and telecommunications production.

The prime minister acknowledges his lack of success in reducing the public sector. "The

government is such an incredible machine that whenever you ask a question it goes to the department you have been asking about. They have very good answers, as we have all seen on your BBC series (Yes Prime Minister). I have quoted from it in some of my meetings. I've got a 'tough' reply and got the thing done."

"I set up a little group to identify non-essential areas where we are operating. We have managed to reduce them in size, but I must admit we haven't been able to close down anything substantial. But we have reduced the number of posts in government very substantially, by well over 8,000, without trauma, by closing down at the right time."

Corruption

One of the main criticisms of Gandhi's regime is that corruption has become worse in the past three years, despite his initial emergence as a Mr. Clean dedicated to stamping it out. He has constantly denied that he and his family were involved in last year's scandal, which is still rumbling, about bribes and agents' commissions on a \$1.4 billion Bofors gun contract.

But he does not strongly denounce the allegation that corruption in India is worse. Instead he considers the causes. He says that rapid social and economic changes during India's 40 years of independence, which have com-

preised several centuries of western-style development, are obviously going to cause rootlessness and trauma.

The problem is caused, says Gandhi, by heavy bureaucratic controls, by decades of shortages and, especially, by a bad education system.

Gandhi does not accept the common criticism that he has too many cabinet reshuffles. He says that major portfolios and senior posts have not been changed too much, except when his hand was forced by people leaving. He says he has tried to give special importance to portfolios like education and health "because the root of economic development is the human being."

He rejects with equal aplomb criticism that he is becoming isolated, consulting few people and making decisions on the basis of short briefing notes. "I consult my cabinet ministers, but the system doesn't seem happy about that." The appearance of isolation is increased because of the heavy and often shifting security which surrounds him.

But despite all the problems, he strongly rejects the idea that he would like to go back to civilian life where he used to be an airline pilot. So he is caught up in politics. Yes and no. The yes is that it is a challenge. When you are successful and get things done, it doesn't give you tremendous satisfaction.

Democratic hopefuls wrestle over Mideast policy in bid to please New York Jews

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Democratic Party candidates for the U.S. presidential nomination wrestled with U.S. Middle East policy Monday as they campaigned for votes in the New York State primary nominating election.

Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis contended that Arab leaders were "responsible for the turmoil and the violence" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Jesse Jackson, often attacked for what critics call pro-Arab stands, continued to distance himself from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) by saying that allowing extremists at the bargaining table would be a "formula for catastrophe."

Tennessee Senator Albert Gore, who earlier exchanged sharp words with fellow Democrats on the Middle East, took a conciliatory line. He also admitted he has to do well in the April 19 New York primary to continue in the race.

Meanwhile, Republican nominee-appearing George Bush proclaimed his strong support for Israel as a reason for Jews to back his candidacy. "I think everyone should vote for me. Besides, I'm a good friend of Israel," Bush said.

The U.S. vice president brushed off concerns that the all-but-concluded Republican contest could drop him out of the voter's eyes as the Democrats continue to fight. "We don't have all the excitement that exists on the Democratic side of the aisle, but we have a lot more unity and

fewer problems," he said.

With Jews expected to make up nearly one-fourth of the Democratic Party primary voters in New York, Israel and Middle East policy have held the spotlight in the primary campaign with 255 delegates at stake.

Dukakis blames Arabs

Dukakis went before the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations in New York to give his first extended discussion of the violence in the West Bank and Gaza.

"It is critically important that the world understand who is responsible for the turmoil and the violence," Dukakis said in his prepared remarks. "It is, regrettably, Arab leaders themselves who have time and again rejected the chance to sit down with Israel and negotiate peace."

"It is not the generation of young Palestinians," Dukakis said. "It is not a government in Israel that struggles to maintain order while seeking an opportunity to negotiate with responsible Arab leaders about the future of the territories."

Palestinian state

The Massachusetts governor was asked specifically if he would rule out the creation of a Palestinian state as Secretary of State George Shultz had in his latest Middle East mission.

Dukakis replied this was something not for the United States to decide but was a question for

Israel and the Arab states to negotiate.

"We (the United States) are not going to impose a Pax Americana on the Middle East... a solution begins with some form of self-rule and moves from there," Dukakis said.

Jerusalem

The issue of recognising Jerusalem as Israel's "capital" has to be negotiated, he said, adding it is clear to Israel and Jews everywhere that Jerusalem should always be the capital.

On moving the U.S. embassy, now in Tel Aviv, he said: "I know of no other nation in the world where we don't in effect say to the country, itself, 'we go where you say the capital is'."

Jackson has turned down an invitation to address the conference, but was sent a second one.

At a subsequent news conference, Dukakis stated his position was essentially that of Israel, that this issue like all other pertinent issues should be negotiated directly between Israel and the Arabs.

"There is no question our (U.S.) government has always opposed the creation of an independent Palestinian state," Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organisations, said later. "So that's a question that members will have to judge for themselves... without any question, he did not come out against a Palestinian state."

Jackson presses anti-Arafat line

On Monday, Jackson distanced himself further from PLO leader Yasser Arafat, with whom he met in the late 1970s. He had said Sunday that the PLO and the Palestinian people are not the same and that he would not meet again with Arafat.

"It would not be a good approach to start at the table with the most extreme elements. That's a formula for catastrophe," Jackson said when asked to expand on his comments on Arafat.

Gore, who had strongly criticised Jackson on Arafat, called that "a very useful statement" and vowed to continue his style of drawing contrasts between himself and Dukakis and Jackson.

On the Middle East issue, Gore repeated his opposition to an independent Palestinian state, saying the peace process should follow the Camp David agreements that foresaw an area carved out for Palestinians with limited autonomy.

In the all-important delegate contest, Dukakis continued to hold a small lead over Jackson. The Associated Press delegate count gave Dukakis 745.05 and Jackson 709.55. Gore trailed with 395.8, while 514.35 were uncommitted. Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, who has suspended his campaign after a string of poor showings, had 171.5.

At the Democratic national convention in Atlanta in July, 2,082 delegate votes are needed to win the nomination.

King Fahd orders security review

Riyadh (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has ordered a top level review of security for this year's pilgrimage to Mecca.

The review was announced just hours after Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said Monday Tehran would send 150,000 pilgrims on the annual Haj to Saudi Arabia and warned Riyadh against stopping them demonstrating.

Saudi Arabia has already said it will not tolerate demonstrations this year and has announced quotas on pilgrims which would cut the number from Iran by two-thirds to 50,000.

More than 400 people, mostly Iranians, were killed in clashes during an Iranian-led demonstration in Mecca last July.

The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said King Fahd ordered the setting up of ministerial sub-committees to "study questions relating to security" following a cabinet meeting late Monday night.

SPA quoted Information Minister Ali Hassan Al Shaer as saying committees would be set up to "ensure the comfort of the pilgrims and to enable them to perform their prayers and duties and to worship with maximum ease and in safety and peace."

Relations between Riyadh and Tehran have been severely strained since last year's clashes in Mecca.

The annual pilgrimage is due to begin in mid-July.

Khomeini's remarks were reported by Tehran Radio Monday which quoted him as saying it was impossible for Iranian pilgrims to go on the annual pilgrimage and not demonstrate against what he termed "world arrogance."

Velayati visits Doha

DOHA (AP) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati Tuesday visited Qatar on the third leg of a tour of Arab Gulf states that earlier took him to the United Arab Emirates and Oman. The Qatar News Agency reported his arrival and said he was received by the emir, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, to whom he delivered a message from Iranian President Ali Khamenei. The message dealt with the current developments in the Gulf region and relations between the two countries, the agency said, without elaborating.

Iraq has confirmed its readiness to implement a U.N. ceasefire resolution once Iran announces its clear-cut acceptance of the nine-month-old Security Council decision, Iraq's deputy foreign minister said Monday.

"As you well know, Iran to this date has not made an official, documented acceptance of this resolution," the official, Wissam Zahawie, told reporters after a meeting at the U.N. with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on prospects for halting the Iran-Iraq war.

"I have reaffirmed to the secretary general Iraq's acceptance of Resolution 598," he said, noting Baghdad first announced this shortly after the ceasefire call was issued by the council last July.

Zahawie also said he gave Perez de Cuellar a letter from Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz.

It confirmed Baghdad's "readiness to implement Resolution 598 in good faith, as it was adopted by the Security Council, and our readiness to sit and negotiate with the Iranians under the auspices of the secretary general, once the Security Council obtains Iran's unequivocal, clear-cut, official acceptance of the resolution."

Lawyers protest Israeli detentions, conditions

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli and Palestinian lawyers protested Monday against conditions at an Israeli detention camp for Palestinians and the jailing of three Palestinian lawyers without trial in the last month.

The lawyers said the estimated 3,000 detainees were held there without trial. The military spokesman said the number of prisoners was not that high.

Arabi said water was so scarce in the camp that detainees could not wash, and there were no toilets. He said inmates conducted a hunger strike to protest against the conditions.

The three Palestinian lawyers detained are Mohammad Abu Shaaban, of Gaza, held at the Ansar II camp in the Gaza Strip; Raji Sourani, a Gaza lawyer placed in Ansar III two weeks ago after meeting with an Israeli lawyer about Shaaban, and Mohammad Abdul Rahim Shabadi, a lawyer from Tulkarem also held at Ansar III.

All three were held under a military law allowing a regional commander to detain any Arab resident of the occupied West Bank or Gaza Strip for six months without trial.

Shaher Aruri, a Gaza lawyer recently released from Ansar III, said water was so scarce in the camp that detainees could not wash, and there were no toilets. He said inmates conducted a hunger strike to protest against the conditions.

Gaza lawyer Mohammad Naamah said families of detainees did not know where they were being held.

He said that of 25 people the lawyers visited in the Negab desert, none knew on what legal basis he was being held.

The lawyers said in the past week they had been prevented from visiting clients in the camps. A military spokesman denied.

A military spokeswoman denied the charge, saying: "There is

Hamadi denies kidnap role; defence seeks acquittal

Eckart Hild asked the court to begin Hamadi innocent on charges that he helped kidnap West German businessmen Rudolf Corde and Alfred Schmidt in Beirut in 1987.

Corde was seized at Beirut airport Jan. 17, 1987 and Schmidt was abducted from his Beirut hotel room three days later.

The prosecution has failed to produce evidence that the defendant was involved in these crimes," Hild said.

"Much of the evidence against my client is based on testimony from witnesses of dubious credibility, on hearsay, and on interrogations that were conducted improperly," Hild said.

Prosecutors last week asked for a prison sentence of 11½ years or the kidnapping, coercion and explosives charges.

Federal prosecutor Karl-Heinz Schnarr accused the defendant of "gross and brutal inhumanity" in connection with the kidnappings.

Schnarr said evidence, including wiretaps and fingerprints, proved conclusively that Abbas Hamadi was involved in the kidnapping of the West Germans.

The prosecutor admitted that evidence did not link Abbas Hamadi directly to the gunmen who abducted the Germans.

Earlier, chief defence counsel

estimated 3,000 prisoners were held there without trial. The military spokesman said the number of prisoners was not that high.

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Shaher Aruri, a Gaza lawyer recently released from Ansar III,

Levy-Sharon race in offing

TEL AVIV — The future direction of the Arab-Israeli peace process may rest with the two archrivals for the Likud bloc's leadership — Ariel Sharon and David Levy.

Deputy Prime Minister and Housing Minister Levy was a key architect in the Likud bloc's electoral victories in 1977 and 1981 by mobilising Israeli Sephardi (Oriental Jewish) underclass behind the Likud. He became the first grassroots Sephardi powerbroker in the history of the state.

In the past, Levy has championed negotiations over the future of the occupied territories. He lost a lot of political ground, however, to Sharon at last year's convention of the Herut Party, the largest component of the Likud bloc.

Leading U.S. administration figures have speculated lately that Sharon might be a better future to deal with than the more moderate Labour Party leadership, which shares power with Likud in the national unity government, because he would have more political freedom to manoeuvre and has proven adept at tactical political shifts in his positions.

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*Excursion Fare. Certain restrictions apply. Valid until June 15th.

IMF agrees to cushion debtors against rises in interest rates

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has agreed to set up a pool of funds to protect developing countries against unexpected surges in interest rates, a senior U.S. Treasury official said Monday.

Countries would also be able to borrow from the fund if their export revenues fell short of target or the cost of imports shot up unexpectedly.

The proposal was negotiated by IMF delegates ahead of Thursday's semi-annual meeting of the fund's policy-making Interim Committee, which is likely to give its seal of approval.

"The deal has basically been cut," the official, who briefed reporters on condition that he not be named, said.

The new pool of money is an extension of the fund's existing compensatory financing facility, but differs from it in three important ways.

It will entice heavily indebted countries — such as Brazil and Argentina — to borrow more from the IMF.

It will compensate them for current shortfalls in income, not past falls as in now the case, and add interest-rate increases to the list of external shocks that the facility is designed to cushion.

French agriculture minister advocates bridging gap between rich, poor states

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States, Western Europe and other big grain producers should create a fund that would help develop farming in the Third World, French Agriculture Minister Francois Guillaume says.

Guillaume says such a plan would help narrow the growing gap between rich and poor countries. Guillaume spoke Monday at an open meeting with American officials and farm experts.

"Public opinion cannot understand that politicians in the developed countries are unable to put the grains stored in American and European silos in the stomachs of men and women in

developing countries," he said.

Both the United States and Western Europe are each spending about \$30 billion a year to subsidise farmers, he said.

During a news conference, he described his proposal, under which grain producers would fix a floor price for grain at a level that would not stimulate new production. They would then contribute part of the difference between the floor price and actual selling prices to a fund that Guillaume likened to the Marshall plan, which helped Western Europe recover from World War II.

The fund would be used to improve farming in Third World countries. He estimated that

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Economic Security Committee Tuesday issued a resolution defining the maximum axial weights for all lorries, including fuel tanker trucks, as well as facilities for land transport companies and truck owners. The resolution stipulated fines for violations.

The resolution states the following:

FIRST

A) Maximum axial weights and vehicles together:

1- A lorry with semi-trailer of six axis and load — 76 tonnes;

2- Truck with semi-trailer, with two axis for the head and three for the trailer — 66 tonnes;

3- Truck with semi-trailer with five axis — 65 tonnes;

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8- Truck with two axis with a trailer with two axis — 51 tonnes;

9- Truck with three axis — 40 tonnes;

10- Truck with two axis — 27 tonnes.

B)- Truck owners will be given until Dec. 31, 1988 to abide by the resolutions;

C)- Trucks of all kinds will be banned from travelling on Jordanian roads as of Jan. 1, 1989 if they were found to be of additional axial weights;

D)- All land transport companies and owners of trucks should abide by instructions provided for in the 1983 regulations on roads number 36 as of Jan. 1, 1991.

The Baker proposal was designed to introduce a price-sensitive measure into the economic planning process the major industrial countries use.

Under the Baker proposal, gold would be one of several commodities whose prices would be monitored.

If the price of these commodities rose in particular countries, then those nations would be encouraged to boost interest rates to fight inflation. But if commodity prices fell, then those countries would know they had room to cut interest rates and stimulate economic growth.

The administration believes the commodity index would help convince West Germany and Japan in particular that they had more room to stimulate economic growth without running the risk of reigniting inflation.

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English League celebrates 100 eventful soccer years

LONDON (R) — Times and appearances may have changed, but the competitive values which typified English League soccer in 1888 remain intact as the competition celebrates its 100th birthday with a celebratory weekend at Wembley stadium.

Consistency, strength and stability — the hallmarks of the English game today — were held in high esteem as long ago as 1890 when Scott William McGregor, the chief instigator of the league, reflected on the progress of his infant creation.

"The league system is far and away ahead of all others as a test of merit," he said, uttering his words "through a fashionably bushy beard."

"Euristic brilliance might win the cup, but it will never get a team to the top of the league. The championship does not fall to a team which happens to be in form during a certain portion of the season or to enjoy freaks of Dame Fortune at the right moment."

"It can only be secured by the eleven which has played consistently during the five months of the season."

A few simple factual alterations — the season lasts more than nine months now, for example — would be made, but the essence of McGregor's words can be heard over and again from the managers of English League clubs in modern times.

So too can the criticisms.

Fleet Street meeting

When McGregor, as a director of Aston Villa, invited several clubs to a meeting in London's Fleet Street, on March 22, 1888, to found the English Football League, its chief rival tournament, the Football Association (F.A.) Cup was already 17 years old.

Amateur opponents of the league, purists with Corinthian views to uphold, deplored the introduction of the league which was established when the 12 founder clubs met again in Manchester on April 17 to agree their first fixture list.

McGregor admitted as much. "Opponents of the league say it is a combination founded on self-interest, its members kept together by motives of selfishness and mutual profit."

"In a sense, these amateur purists are right. But now clubs have to be run on strictly business lines if they are to steer clear of eventual bankruptcy."

"Large weekly liabilities have to be met, so without big gates in proportion, failure is only a question of time."

McGregor, a draper, was the force behind the creation of the league and was chairman and president through its first six years.

He exerted an influence since matched only by two men: Tom McKenna of Liverpool who was

chairman from 1910 to 1926, when the league increased from 36 clubs to 88, and Alan Hardaker, who was secretary from 1957 to 1979 and oversaw the creation of the modern professional game.

Of the original 12 clubs — Accrington, Aston Villa, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Derby, Everton, Notts County, Preston, Stoke, West Bromwich and Wolves — 11 remain members, Accrington having gone out of business in the 1960s.

Preston, playing in long, baggy shorts and sporting heavy moustaches, were the first champions and also won the F.A. Cup, thus winning a cherished double which Liverpool hope to achieve this season for the second time in three years.

In between, the league has seen astonishing growth to 92 clubs, 21 in the first division, and become a major sports and entertainment enterprise.

Though present day aggregate attendances for a season hover between 16 and 18 million, the league can boast gates totalling more than 40 million between 1947 and 1950 when soccer enjoyed a boom in England.

Every era has also thrown up its stars. Dixie Dean, of Everton, scored 473 goals between 1923 and 1939, hitting 60 league goals alone in the 1927-28 season to establish a record never threatened since.

Stanley Matthews, who played on into his fifties, was a legendary dribbling winger with Stoke and Blackpool and Preston's Tom Finney was a goal scoring winger who competed with Matthews for stardom after World War II.

In modern times, as managers have come to the fore, the players have come to the fore, particularly since the arrival of European soccer in the 1950s, and great teams are remembered more vividly than individuals.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND CHAR SHARP
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RUBBER BRIDGE OR DUPLICATE

North-South vulnerable. South deals?

NORTH
♦ A 5 4 3
♥ A 18 9 4 2
♦ J 8
♣ K 6

WEST
♦ K 9 6
♥ K 8 5 3
♦ K 9 7 5
♣ Q A 6 4
♦ Q

EAST
♦ 2
♥ Void
♦ 10 3 2
♣ A 3 9 8 7 5 3 2

The bidding:
South West North East
5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♠

When you have no legitimate play for your contract, run your long suit. You would be surprised at the strange things that might happen, even against expert opposition.

Even at this vulnerability, we are not sure we would raise to six clubs with the North hand. There is just too great a risk that your side has two fast diamond losers.

That was indeed the case here, but South was lucky to escape immediate demise when West chose to lead a spade. The bad news was that the lead removed an entry to dummy prematurely, so there was no le-

gitimate line for the contract. Declarer, Dorothy Hayden Truscott of Riverdale, NY, won the ace, ruffed a spade and, stranding the ace of hearts on the table, proceeded to run off seven club tricks. Both defenders felt they had to retain three hearts to guard against dummy's long suit, so each came down to one diamond. Declarer led the ten of diamonds at trick 10, and scored the last three tricks with her last trump and the 3-2 of diamonds.

Was there any justification for East-West's defense at rubber bridge? At duplicate?

"A rubber bridge it would be inexcusable. If declarer held the king of hearts, she had 12 tricks—nine trumps, the ace of spades and ace of hearts. But what about at duplicate, where the heart suit might be the key to an overtrick?"

At tournament play, you must judge the likelihood of the other pairs in your direction having to defend against six clubs. Since North-South barely have half the deck (you should be aware of that by the time declarer plays her eighth trump), few pairs are apt to get to alarm.

Since you are destined for a bad score if the opponents make their contract, you should presume declarer does not have the king of hearts and hold only two cards in the suit and at least two diamonds.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1988

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You would be wise to give some special attention to the fine details of any new projects this morning, as there may be some small errors. Later, however, a considerable amount of confusion could slow you down.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan your day's activities early, then carry through with your schedule despite any delays. Be sure to keep your intuition and handle this person properly.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you go out socially today, be sure not to criticize others. A little bit of courtesy in your daily routines will go a long way.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 22) Be sure to keep your appointments today, and you can accomplish a great deal. Don't do anything which could ruin your reputation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) If you go out to some new place with friends, don't take any unnecessary risks. Be very careful in motion of any kind tonight.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get busy at keeping any promises you have made, even if it is a bit inconvenient to do so. This is especially true where your mate is concerned.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A business associate may be acting

eratically, so follow your intuition and handle this person properly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You may be skeptical about some advice from a family friend, but you could lose much if you don't follow it. Pay more attention to your health.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Follow your intuition, and apply your energy where you think you will benefit the most. Finish up any projects you started some time ago.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) The morning begins very harmoniously at home, but if you aren't on your guard, a very unfortunate argument could start there.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) An unexpected message from a distant friend could help you to handle a troubling situation. Avoid any depressing persons tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle any important business matters early today, as you may be tied up with other matters later. Attend to needed property repairs.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You should avoid a scheming acquaintance at all costs. Don't become involved in an argument which is none of your business tonight.

RENE WELLER RETIRES

West German René Weller has surrendered his European lightweight title and retired from competitive boxing. Weller, who easily outpointed Spaniard José Antonio Hernández in a non-title bout over 12 rounds Saturday night, announced just before the fight that it would be his last. He said he would not defend his European title against official challenger Bo Jacobsen of Denmark. He would continue to be active in boxing as a manager and promoter

and take part in occasional exhibition bouts. Weller, 34, had 46 wins, a draw and a loss from 48 professional bouts. He won the vacant European title on March 5 by outpointing José Mallot of France after the European Boxing Union (EBU) had stripped Jacobsen of the title for not defending it within the mandatory six months. The Dane had taken the title from Weller in January 1986, marking the West German's only professional defeat. (Photo INP/dpa)



U.S. confident of hosting World Cup'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The

president of American soccer's national governing body Monday

expressed renewed confidence

that the United States will be

selected as the host country for

the 1994 World Cup.

"I don't think I'd like to go on

record saying we're the favorite,

but I feel very positive, stronger

today than a year ago," said

Werner Fricker, president of the

United States Soccer Federation.

"I've spent a lot of time analyzing

it, and if I had to vote I'd pick the

U.S. for a variety of reasons."

The United States, Brazil and

Morocco are the three countries

hoping to be named host of the

event when the Federation Internationale de Football Association

75-by-115-yard (68-by-105-metre)

fields with a playing surface that must be natural turf.

The inspection team has already been to Brazil and Morocco, but Fricker thinks they

will have plenty of positive things to write about after completing their tour of America.

"Brazil has soccer tradition and

a national team that performs well, but that's the only thing

they have that we don't. And while Morocco is similar to us in

that they are trying to build up the sport, I don't think it has 12 major metropolitan areas that compare to what we have here,"

Fricker declared.

Soccer ranks low on the list of

the most popular sports in the

United States.

Italian Footballers' Union calls unprecedent strike

ROME (R) — The Italian Foot-

ballers' Union has called an unprecedent players' strike next Sunday in the first and second divisions saying the Football Federation has broken promises over foreign players and pledges to improve conditions in lower divisions.

If the strike goes ahead, it would be the first time in the history of Italian soccer that players in the top two divisions have refused to play.

The president of the Footballers' Union, Sergio Campana, said Monday the strike had been called because the federation appeared to be backing down on an agreement that no foreign players would be allowed in the second division.

He said problems had also arisen over assurances regarding the position of foreign players in clubs relegated to the second division and other improvements in the lower divisions.

"Now they are saying that it isn't possible to prevent the admission of the first foreign players to the second division," Campana told reporters after a three-hour meeting of the players' Union.

He said problems had also arisen over assurances regarding the position of foreign players in clubs relegated to the second division and other improvements in the lower divisions.

"At this point we are beginning to doubt whether there is an agreement or not," Campana added.

Kiviat, now 95 years old, will receive the replacements Thursday in Trenton from King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, whose great-grandfather presented Kiviat with the originals at the 1912 games in Stockholm.

How the originals were lost is not entirely clear.

Just misplaced?

Kiviat, who was not available for an interview Monday afternoon, told Kasper that his family "just misplaced them," possibly when the family moved to a new home, Kasper said.

Duplicates

The duplicates — a gold and a silver — were made by a Swiss company using the same molds from which the 1912 medals were cast. The International Olympic Committee picked up the cost.

Glenn Kiviat, a member of the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness, came up with the idea after taking Kiviat home from an Olympic fund-raising event in February.

"We were driving and my wife said, 'Abel, where are your Olympic medals?' he said, 'to tell you the truth, I haven't seen them in almost 60 years,'" Kasper said.

In the 1912 Olympics, Kiviat

won the silver medal in the 1,500-metre run and the gold medal in the 3,000-metre cross-country event.

His roommate during the Olympics was Jim Thorpe.

"I was told he was a great athlete," Kasper said.

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Zia denies arms were meant for Afghan rebels

Pakistanis criticise army after arms dump blast

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistanis angrily questioned armed forces safety precautions Monday after explosions at a weapons dump bombarded Islamabad and Rawalpindi with missiles and killed 93 people.

Grief-stricken men and women in the adjacent twin cities searched for missing relatives in bomb-cratered streets where pedestrians had limbs blown off in a hail of shells and rockets Sunday.

Markets closed in major towns at the start of three days of national mourning and doctors set up emergency relief camps near blackened and shell-shattered buildings.

Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq told a news conference the disaster was an extraordinary accident. He dismissed press speculation that it was the work of saboteurs.

Echoing a widely-heard opinion, the respected Muslim newspaper said the government had much to answer for, adding in an editorial:

"The first and most fundamental question is why an ammunitions dump was situated in a heavily-populated area between the twin cities, which is

also an intersection for heavy commuter traffic."

The Frontier Post, asking the same question, called the carnage a "do-it-yourself disaster" that far exceeded damage done by booby-trap bombs that have gone off in recent years in northern areas near Afghanistan.

Opposition politicians and trade union leaders demanded the government move all arms depots away from populated areas.

Afghan President Najibullah sent a message of "deep grief and sorrow" to Zia and called the explosions at Ojri Army Camp a tragic accident, official Kabul Radio, monitored here, said.

Zia, who cut short a visit to Kuwait early Monday after being informed of the disaster, told reporters several people including an army major were missing and believed wounded.

Ninety-three people had been killed and about 1,100 injured, of whom 60 per cent had been dis-

charged after treatment in hospital, Zia said.

Mere speculation

An inquiry ordered by Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo would show what caused the explosion, he said.

He described as mere speculation suggestions that arms stored at Ojri could have been meant for Afghan anti-Communist guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Kabul government.

"It is nothing but speculation, mere conjecture," he said when asked about a report in the British newspaper The Times that the blast might have been caused by people trying to stop arms supplies to the Muslim Mujahideen guerrillas.

The main Afghan guerrilla parties are based in Pakistan, which is also host to three million Afghan refugees from the nine-year-old war in their country.

Pakistani authorities have accused agents of the Kabul government of planting bombs in Pakistan. Kabul denies the charges.

Hospital doctors said news reports that more than 300 people had been killed were false. Initially there was confusion about the number of casualties because of the extent of the bombardment.

Missiles flew up to 15 kilometres from the camp which lies between Islamabad and Rawalpindi, cities with a combined population of one million.

Zia declined to describe the type of armaments which went off in Sunday's explosion.

The United States is one of the main armours of Afghan guerrillas and it funnels weapons through Pakistan. The arms have included artillery, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

A retired army officer said he saw U.S.-supplied 3.7-inch and 50mm rockets and recoilless rifle shells among the thousands of projectiles that showered out of the camp, 10 kilometres from the centre of Islamabad.

Zia said the authorities had received reports of more than 6,500 missiles scattered in the area of which 5,910 had been cleared by bomb disposal teams.

Four U.S. Navy bomb disposal experts who flew in to help disarm the unexploded munitions started work Monday, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

Chinese parliament chooses new government

PEKING (R) — China's parliament Tuesday elected a new government that diplomats said would continue the reforms pursued by Deng Xiaoping since 1979.

Almost 2,900 delegates to the National People's Congress finished voting for the Communist Party's hand-picked candidates in less than 20 minutes by secret ballot in the Great Hall of the People.

They had the choice of approving, opposing or abstaining for the one candidate per post.

"There were no surprises," said an Asian diplomat. "All the names were leaked in advance. The new government represents continuity of the reform policies of Deng Xiaoping."

The State Council, China's cabinet, includes 10 new faces among the 41 ministers, with new ministers of defence and foreign affairs and a new head of the central bank.

The government line-up contains 41 departments, a reduction of four, as China attempts to streamline its overstuffed and inefficient bureaucracy.

The congress also approved overwhelmingly two amendments to the constitution, giving legal protection for the first time to the private sector "as a complement to the socialist public economy" and allowing for the transfer of land-use rights.

A Western diplomat said private businesspeople, who face extortion from officials and resentment from the public for the profits they make, needed legal guarantees.

The New China News Agency said that, at the end of last year, the country had more than 13.5 million private businesses employing 21.5 million people and accounting for nearly 13 per cent of total retail sales.

The Asian diplomat praised the choice of Qian Qichen, 60, as foreign minister.

"He was the best candidate, well known to the diplomatic community and with experience at the United Nations and in negotiating with the Soviet Union," he said.

He said the new defence chief, Qian Qichei, 73 and a veteran soldier, faced a hard job in dealing with many elements within the armed forces unhappy with the military's falling share of the national budget.

World religious, political leaders confer on human survival

China pulls out

Earlier Monday, the organisers said China pulled out of the meeting, expressing displeasure at the attendance of the Dalai Lama.

The conference is a gathering of the leaders of the world's major religions and elected lawmakers worldwide, told the conference, which is debating global crises. "We are confronted by problems which transcend national and credal boundaries, which are urgent and potentially terminal, and which require not less than a global solution."

"We live in a world society which desperately seeks some measure of world community in order to survive."

In an apparent reference to the plight of hostages in the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner in Cyprus, Runcie said one crisis that had to be solved was the "terrorism which fouls and feeds on global communication."

Runcie took part in the opening of the five-day Global Conference of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival.

U.S. admits link with Panama spy

30-person guerrilla group to carry out sabotage on the canal.

The spokesman declined to give more details on the relationship between U.S. military and Wallis, an unemployed waiter who said he fought with the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels in 1982-83.

Wallis said he was picked up on his way to check reports that Cuban advisers were training Panamanian troops at a base in western Panama. He was still in G-2 custody Monday.

Under the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties the United States has the right to intervene in Panama militarily if it perceives the strategic waterway is threatened.

As the United States kept up pressure on Noriega to quit, Panamanians staged more protests against the 50-year-old general.

'Pineapple face' must go

Teachers angry at lack of pay and a month-long school closure demonstrated outside the education ministry demanding payment in cash from the virtually bankrupt government, which has been hard-hit by U.S. economic sanctions imposed to force Noriega to step down.

The teachers shouted anti-

populous nation had earlier shown willingness to attend the conference.

"But although we had no formal complaint from the Chinese government about the attendance of the Dalai Lama, we did get a letter from one of their bigwigs saying they were not coming because he was here," Morton said.

Akio Matsumura, a Japanese living in New York who organised the conference in the university city of Oxford, visited Peking to invite the Chinese to take part.

"We are disappointed that they aren't coming, but we will communicate closely with them with a view to involving them in our future activities," Morton said in an interview.

The Dalai Lama, spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism, fled to exile in India in 1959 after China invaded his country and he has criticised China's policies there.

But while he has made clear on his 12-day visit to Britain that he won't accept a Chinese offer to return providing he accepts Chinese rule, he reiterated his commitment to patient negotiations with China.

COLUMN 10

Prince Charles' 'problem'

LONDON (AP) — A leading member of the governing Conservative Party has criticised Prince Charles' outspokenness on social issues, saying the 39-year-old future monarch's "problem" was that he's never been allowed to take responsibility for anything.

Former party chairman Norman Tebbit, who is seen as a potential successor to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said the prince sympathises with the jobless, for example, because "in a way he's got no job."

Tebbit made the remarks during a BBC documentary called "Charles, Prince of Conscience," broadcast Monday, which outlined the controversy surrounding the prince's forthright comments and his reported reluctance to find satisfaction in a life of protocol and polo.

The monarch is constitutionally barred from political involvement, but other members of the royal family traditionally refrain from commenting on politically sensitive topics. "I suppose the Prince of Wales naturally feels extra sympathy towards those who've got no job," Tebbit said, "because in a way he's got no job and he's prohibited from having a job until he inherits the throne."

"Pineapple face, you must go," they cried repeatedly in reference to Noriega's jowly, pock-marked face. Police watched from a distance but did not interfere.

Confusion

Hundreds of American businessmen, meanwhile, were trying to grasp new U.S. sanctions that, applied literally, could force them to quit doing business in Panama and cost the already bankrupt nation millions of dollars.

Fred Denton, executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Panama City, said he had received numerous calls from representatives of U.S. firms inquiring about how the sanctions would be applied.

"If we take this to the letter of the law, I wouldn't be able to buy a Panamanian postage stamp," Denton said. "We're in a complete state of confusion. Nobody knows the interpretation of it yet."

U.S. President Ronald Reagan last Friday invoked a sweeping economic sanctions law against Panama in a renewed effort to force Noriega's ouster.

Embarrassing 'pedophiles'

MANILA (R) — Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Tuesday he was embarrassed by the sexual behaviour of some Australians in the Philippines. "As far as I am concerned, I feel quite embarrassed by the behaviour of some people who have reportedly been engaged in recreational prostitution... pedophiles," he told reporters.

"That is rather awful publicity for Australia," he said. Hayden is on a two-day visit to Manila, during which he met with President Corazon Aquino. More than 20 foreigners, including some Australians, were arrested in February on suspicion they were sexually abusing Filipino children.

Military vows to repel threats to Aquino

MANILA (R) — The Philippines' top military leaders met President Corazon Aquino Tuesday and pledged to defend her government while she is away for a four-day visit to China and Hong Kong.

Aquino summoned Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa and the commanders of the air force, navy and the constabulary as she prepared to leave Thursday for her first foreign trip in 18 months.

Fears have been widely expressed here that army rebels might launch a coup attempt in her absence.

The fears were sparked by the April 2 escape from a prison ship of rebel Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, who, in a published interview Tuesday, justified army rule in the Philippines

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Qadhafi pledges support for IRA

LONDON (AP) — Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi pledged his support for the Irish Republican Army's (IRA) cause against Britain in a television interview broadcast Monday. Speaking from a tent in the grounds of his home in Tripoli, Qadhafi told Channel 4 News: "We believe the cause of Ireland is a just cause and we support this just cause because we believe Ireland is Ireland and Britain is Britain." He said the British presence in the north of Ireland was a form of "colonisation" and added: "This we will fight, to get rid of colonisation. It is a just fight and we will support it."

Li says no semi-independent Tibet

PEKING (R) — China will not permit an independent or "semi-independent" Tibet, top government adviser and former president Li Xianian said Monday. The official New China News Agency quoted him as saying "the central government and entire Chinese people will by no means allow the so-called independence or 'semi-independence' of Tibet, advocated by the (Tibetan spiritual leader) Dalai Lama. We respect the cultural tradition of Tibet and the habits and customs of the Tibetan people, but we will never tolerate Tibet being separated from China," he said.

De Mita says he is ready

ROME (R) — Italian Prime Minister-Designate Ciriaco De Mita says he is ready to form Italy's 48th postwar government, just one month after the same five-party coalition fell apart in bitterness and disarray. De Mita, leader of the dominant Christian Democrats for the past six years, said Monday he had won support for a new government programme from the leaders of the Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals. "We have reached a comprehensive agreement," he told journalists after a final three-hour meeting with his prospective partners. But he said he would wait for the executive committees of the parties including his own Christian Democrats to ratify the agreement Tuesday before formally accepting the premiership.

Amnesty for aliens who overstayed visas

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government announced Monday that it will immediately begin accepting applications for amnesty from illegal aliens who overstayed their student and tourist visas. Until further notice, the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) also said it will defer the fee for such applications and issue a Temporary Work Authorisation Card, in accordance with a court directive. The action is in response to a decision by U.S. District Judge Stanley Sporkin. Sporkin ruled March 30 that the administration of President Ronald Reagan must broaden its standard for determining whether illegal aliens who had overstayed tourist and student visas can obtain amnesty under the 1986 Immigration Law.

Cancer silences apartheid foe Alan Paton

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — South African author Alan Paton, whose 1948 award-winning novel "Cry, the Beloved Country" alerted the world to the plight of blacks in South Africa, died Tuesday aged 85, his wife Anne Paton said. Paton, who devoted much of his life to writing and speaking against apartheid race laws, died at his Durban home after being treated in hospital for throat cancer. "He went peacefully, happy to have been in his own bed," Anne Paton told reporters. Co-founder and leader of the anti-government, non-racial Liberal Party until it was banned in 1960, Paton had his passport confiscated by Pretoria in 1960 and it was not returned to him until 1971.

'The Last Emperor' sweeps Oscars

Here is a complete list of this year's Oscar winners:

Best Picture: "The Last Emperor" **Best Director:** "The Last Emperor," Bernardo Bertolucci **Best Actor:** "Wall Street," Michael Douglas **Best Actress:** "Moonstruck," Cher **Best Supporting Actor:** "The Untouchables," Sean Connery **Best Supporting Actress:** "Moonstruck," Olympia Dukakis **Best Original Screenplay:** "Moonstruck," John Patrick Shanley

Best Screenplay Adapted from Another Medium: "The Last Emperor," Bertolucci and Mark Peplow

Best Foreign Language Film: "Babette's Gaestebud," ("Babette's Feast") **Best Original Score:** "The Last Emperor," Ryoichi Sakamoto, David Byrne and Cong Su

Best Original Song: "Dirty Dancing," "(I've had) the Time of My Life," with music by Franke Previte, John Denicola and Donald Markowitz and lyric by Franke Previte

Best Cinematography: "The Last Emperor," Vittorio Storaro

Best Art Direction: "The Last Emperor," Ferdinand Scarfett, for Set Direction

Best Costume Design: "The Last Emperor," James Acheson

Best Film Editing: "The Last Emperor," Gabriella Cristiani

Best Sound: "The Last Emperor," Bill Rowe and Ivan Sharrock

Best Visual Effects: "Innerspace," Denis Muren, William George, Harley Jessup and Kenneth Smith

Best Makeup: "Harry and the Hendersons," Rick Baker

Best Animated Short: "The Man Who Planted Trees" (Canada), Frederick Back

Best Short Documentary: "Young at Heart," Sue Marx and Pamela Cour

Best Documentary Feature: "The Ten-Year Lunch: The Wit and Legend of the Algonquin Round Table," Aviva Stein

Best Live Action Short Film: "Ray's Male Heterosexual Dance Hall," with Jonathan Sanger and Jana Sue Meinel

Best Short Subject: "The Last Emperor," John Goodman

Best Art Direction: "The Last Emperor," Bernardo Bertolucci

Best Cinematography: "The Last Emperor," Vittorio Storaro

Best Costume Design: "The Last Emperor," James Acheson

Best Film Editing: "The Last Emperor," Gabriella Cristiani